

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

LUIS W. RIVERA, individually and in behalf
of all other persons similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

—against—

BIM CLEANING SERVICES INC.,
QUALITY FACILITY SOLUTIONS CORP
d/b/a QUALITY FLOORSHINE
SOLUTIONS, JUDA FALKOWITZ, and
YIDEL FALKOWITZ, jointly and severally,

Defendants.

17 CV 3308

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

1. The plaintiff, in behalf of other similarly situated current and former employees of the defendants who consent to become party plaintiffs, pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), alleges that the defendants violated the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.*, and the defendants are liable to the plaintiff and party plaintiffs for unpaid or underpaid overtime compensation, and such other relief available by law.

2. The plaintiff, on behalf of himself and a class, further alleges, pursuant to N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 198(1-a) and 663(1), that the defendants violated the Minimum Wage Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 650, *et seq.*, and section 191 of the New York Labor Law, and the defendants are liable to the plaintiff and class for unpaid or underpaid (1) overtime compensation, (2) other wages not timely paid, and such other relief available by law.

3. The plaintiff, on behalf of himself and a class, further alleges, pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-b)–(1-d), that the defendants violated the

same, N.Y. Lab. Law § 195(1)–(3), and that the plaintiff and class should be awarded of the defendants statutory damages, injunctive relief, and such other relief available by law.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. Jurisdiction of this action is conferred upon the Court by the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and further by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337.

5. Jurisdiction over all other claims is within the supplemental jurisdiction of the Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

6. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. The parties reside where set forth herein. A substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred in the judicial district of this Court.

PARTIES

7. The plaintiff Luis W. Rivera is and was at all relevant times an adult residing in Kings County, New York.

8. The defendant BIM Cleaning Services Inc. is and was at all relevant times a New York business corporation with its office in Queens County.

9. The defendant Quality Facility Solutions Corp is and was at all relevant times a New York business corporation with its office in Kings County.

10. The defendant Juda Falkowitz is and was at all relevant times an adult.

11. The defendant Yidel Falkowitz is and was at all relevant times an adult.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

12. Pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the plaintiff seeks to prosecute the plaintiff's claims as a class action on behalf of a class consisting of all current and former employees who are or were formerly employed, within the meaning of the New York

Labor Law, by the defendants in the state of New York at any time since six years prior to the date of the complaint to the entry of judgment in this case and to whom the defendants failed to pay or underpaid overtime compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the plaintiff's and class's regular rate of pay for the hours the plaintiffs and class worked in excess of forty per workweek, in violation of N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 12, § 142-2.2, the defendants failed to timely pay the plaintiff and the class their wages pursuant to section 191 of the New York Labor Law, the defendants did not furnish the plaintiff and class with a notice and acknowledgment at the time of hiring pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act, and the defendants failed to furnish the class with accurate weekly wage statements pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

13. This class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts on which the calculation of that number are presently within the sole control of the defendants, upon information and belief, there are approximately one hundred members of the class, most of whom would not be likely to file individual suits because they lack adequate financial resources, access to attorneys, or knowledge of their claims.

14. The plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class and has retained counsel that is experienced and competent in the fields of employment law and class action litigation. The plaintiff has no interest that is contrary to or in conflict with those members of this collective action.

15. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, inasmuch as the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small,

the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually impossible for the members of the collective action to individually seek redress for the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

16. Questions of law and fact common to the class predominate over questions that may affect only individual members because the defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the class. Among the common questions of law and fact common to the class are: (1) whether the defendants employed the class within the meaning of the New York Labor Law; (2) what proof of hours worked is sufficient where the employer fails in its duty to maintain time records; (3) whether the defendants failed to pay or underpaid overtime compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the plaintiffs' and class's regular rate of pay for the hours the plaintiffs and class worked in excess of forty per workweek, in violation of N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 12, § 142-2.2; (4) whether the defendants failed to timely pay the class their wages pursuant to New York Labor Law section 191; (5) whether the defendants failed to furnish the class with a notice and acknowledgment at the time of hiring pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act; (6) whether the defendants failed to furnish the class with accurate weekly wage statements pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act; and (7) whether the defendants are liable for all damages claimed hereunder, including but not limited to compensatory, liquidated, and statutory damages, interest, costs and disbursements and attorney's fees.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

17. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), the plaintiff commences this action as to the plaintiff's claims arising under the Fair Labor Standards Act as a collective action in behalf of all similarly situated current and former employees of the defendants at any time since three years

before the date of this complaint to the entry of judgment in this action who consent to become party plaintiffs.

18. The plaintiff and the putative party plaintiffs have had substantially similar jobs and compensation and have been subject to the defendants' common policies and practices of willfully violating the Fair Labor Standards Act as set forth in this complaint. The claims of the plaintiff stated herein are similar to those of the putative party plaintiffs.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

19. At all relevant times, the defendants' business is a building maintenance service doing business as Quality Floor Shine and located at 75 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn, NY.

20. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the defendant Juda Falkowitz was an owner, shareholder, officer, or manager of the defendants' business.

21. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the defendant Juda Falkowitz was an individual who actively participated in the business of the defendants, exercised substantial control over the functions of the employees of the defendants, including the plaintiff and party plaintiffs, and acted directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer.

22. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the defendant Juda Falkowitz had the capacity on behalf of the defendants to establish the wages and hours of the employees of the defendants.

23. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the defendant Yidel Falkowitz was an owner, shareholder, officer, or manager of the defendants' business.

24. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the defendant Yidel Falkowitz was an individual who actively participated in the business of the defendants, exercised

substantial control over the functions of the employees of the defendants, including the plaintiff and party plaintiffs, and acted directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer.

25. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the defendant Yidel Falkowitz had the capacity on behalf of the defendants to establish the wages and hours of the employees of the defendants.

26. The defendants are associated and are joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to the employees of the defendants, have common policies and practices as to wages and hours, and share control over the defendants' employees.

27. The defendants have employed the plaintiff approximately from March 2015 through the present.

28. The defendants employ the plaintiff as a carpenter and laborer.

29. The plaintiff worked for the defendants approximately between forty and fifty hours per week, but the plaintiff has been working fewer hours than this since approximately spring 2017.

30. The defendants have paid the plaintiff approximately between \$10.00 and \$12.00 per hour.

31. The defendants did not pay the plaintiff or class at the plaintiff's or class's agreed upon hourly rate for all hours that the plaintiff and class worked for the defendants.

32. The defendants paid the plaintiff partially in cash and by check.

33. The plaintiff, class, and party plaintiffs worked more than forty hours in many workweeks, yet the defendants willfully failed to pay the plaintiff, class, and party plaintiffs overtime compensation of one and one-half times their regular rate of pay.

34. The defendants failed to provide the plaintiff and class with a notice and acknowledgment at the time of hiring.

35. The defendants failed to provide the plaintiff and class with a statement with each payment of wages.

36. Upon information and belief, while the defendants employed the plaintiff, class, and party plaintiffs, the defendants failed to post or keep posted notices explaining the minimum wage rights of employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the New York Labor Law, and the plaintiff and party plaintiffs were uninformed of their rights during such times.

37. Upon information and belief, while the defendants employed the plaintiff, class, and party plaintiffs, the defendants failed to maintain accurate and sufficient records.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT**

38. The plaintiff, on behalf of the plaintiff and party plaintiffs, realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 37 as if they were set forth again herein.

39. At all relevant times, the defendants, employers, employed the plaintiff and party plaintiffs, employees, within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d), (e)(1), and (g).

40. The plaintiff, while employed by the defendants, was engaged in commerce, within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(b).]

41. The business activities of the defendants are related and performed through unified operation or common control for a common business purpose and constitute an enterprise, within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(r).

42. The enterprise of the defendants employs employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or in handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or

materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce, within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1)(A)(i).

43. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the enterprise of the defendants has had an annual gross volume of sales made or business done not less than of \$500,000, exclusive of separate retail excise taxes, within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1)(A)(ii).

44. Therefore, upon information and belief, at all relevant times, the plaintiff and party plaintiffs have been employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1)(A).

45. The defendants in many workweeks willfully and repeatedly violated and are violating the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 207 and 215(a)(2), by failing to pay the plaintiff and party plaintiffs at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for work performed more than forty hours in a workweek.

46. By 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), the defendants are liable to the plaintiff and party plaintiffs for unpaid or underpaid overtime compensation.

47. The defendants failed to post notices of the defendants' employees' rights under the law, required by 29 C.F.R. § 516.4.

48. Because of the defendants' failure to post notices of the defendants' employees' rights under the law, the plaintiff and party plaintiffs are entitled to the equitable tolling of their claims during the time that the defendants failed to post such notices.

49. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constitutes a willful violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, within the meaning of the Portal-to-Portal Act, 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

50. The plaintiff and party plaintiffs are further entitled to recover of the defendants an equal amount as liquidated damages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
MINIMUM WAGE ACT**

51. The plaintiff, on behalf of the plaintiff and the class, realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 50 as if they were set forth again herein.

52. At all relevant times, the defendants, employers, employed the plaintiff and class, employees, within the meaning of the New York Labor Law, §§ 2(5)–(7), 190(2)–(3), and 651(5)–(6), and N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 12, § 142-2.14.

53. The defendants' failure to pay the plaintiff and class the foregoing timely is a violation of section 191 of the New York Labor Law.

54. By N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 198(1-a) and 663(1), the defendants are liable to the plaintiff and class for unpaid or underpaid overtime compensation.

55. The plaintiff and class are further entitled to recover of the defendants liquidated damages pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-a), and the Minimum Wage Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 663(1).

56. The defendants failed to post notices of the defendants' employees' rights under the law, required by N.Y. Lab. Law § 661 and N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 12, § 142-2.8.

57. Because of the defendants' failure to post notices of the defendants' employees' rights under the law, the plaintiff and class are entitled to the equitable tolling of the plaintiff's and class's claims during the time that the defendants failed to post such notices.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES**

58. The plaintiff, on behalf of the plaintiff and the class, realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 57 as if they were set forth again herein.

59. The defendants failed to pay the plaintiff and class the plaintiff's and class's wages not later than the regular pay day for the pay period during many workweeks, in violation of section 191(d) of the New York Labor Law.

60. By N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-a), the defendants are liable to the plaintiff and class for wages not timely paid.

61. The plaintiff and class are further entitled to recover of the defendants liquidated damages pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-a).

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
WAGE THEFT PREVENTION ACT**

62. The plaintiff, on behalf of the plaintiff and the class, realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 61 as if they were set forth again herein.

63. The defendants failed to furnish to the plaintiff and class, at the time of hiring, a notice containing the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; any doing business as names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; the telephone number of the employer, and anything otherwise required by law; in violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 195(1).

64. Due to the defendants' violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 195(1), the plaintiff and class should be awarded of the defendants statutory damages of \$50.00 per workday that the violation occurred, up to a maximum of \$5,000.00, pursuant to N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-b).

65. The defendants failed to furnish to the plaintiff and class with each wage payment a statement listing the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked, and the number of overtime hours worked; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; and net wages; in violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 195(3) and N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 12, § 142-2.7.

66. Due to the defendants' violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 195(3) and N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 12, § 142-2.7, the plaintiff and class should be awarded of the defendants statutory damages of \$250.00 per workday that the violation occurred, up to a maximum of \$5,000.00, thereafter, pursuant to N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-d).

67. Further, the defendants, including the defendants' officers, agents, employees, and those persons in active concert or participation with the defendants, should be permanently enjoined from violating the Wage Theft Prevention Act, § 195(1)–(3), pursuant to the same, N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-b)–(1-d).

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF: DECLARATORY RELIEF

68. The plaintiff, on behalf of the plaintiff, class, and party plaintiffs, realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 67 as if they were set forth again herein.

69. Pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201–02, and Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the plaintiff, party plaintiffs, and class may obtain declaratory relief.

70. The defendants violated the Fair Labor Standards Act, Minimum Wage Act, section 191 of the New York Labor Law, and the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

71. It is in the public interest to have these declarations of rights recorded.

72. A declaratory judgment serves the useful purpose of clarifying and settling the legal issues in this action.

73. A declaratory judgment would terminate and afford relief from uncertainty, insecurity, and controversy giving rise to this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

74. Wherefore, the plaintiff, on behalf of the plaintiff, class, and party plaintiffs, prays this Court grant as relief:

- a. determination that this action may proceed and be maintained as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- b. designation of this action as a collective action in behalf of the party plaintiffs and prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated putative party plaintiffs, apprising them of the pendency of this action, permitting them to assert timely claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act in this action by filing individual consents to become party plaintiffs pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and appointing the plaintiff and the plaintiff's attorneys to represent the party plaintiffs;

- c. a declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Minimum Wage Act, section 191 of the New York Labor Law, and the Wage Theft Prevention Act;
- d. an award of unpaid or underpaid overtime compensation, due under the Fair Labor Standards Act;
- e. an award of liquidated damages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);
- f. an award of unpaid or underpaid (1) overtime compensation and (2) other wages not timely paid, due under the Minimum Wage Act and section 191 of the New York Labor Law;
- g. an award of liquidated damages pursuant to the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-a), and the Minimum Wage Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 663(1);
- h. an award of statutory damages for the defendants' violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 195(1)–(3), pursuant to the same, N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-b)–(1-d);
- i. a permanent injunction restraining the defendants, including the defendants' officers, agents, employees, and those persons in active concert or participation with the defendants, from violating the Wage Theft Prevention Act, N.Y. Lab. Law § 195(1)–(3), pursuant to the same, N.Y. Lab. Law § 198(1-b)–(1-d);
- j. if liquidated damages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), are not awarded, an award of prejudgment interest pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961;

- k. an award of prejudgment interest pursuant to the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, §§ 5001–02;
- l. an award of postjudgment interest pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961 and the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, § 5003;
- m. an award of the attorney's fees, costs, and further expenses up to fifty dollars, of this action, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 198(1)–(2) and 663(1); and
- n. such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the plaintiff, on behalf of the plaintiff, class, and party plaintiffs, demand a trial by jury on all questions of fact raised by the complaint.

LAW OFFICE OF JUSTIN A. ZELLER, P.C.

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Dated: New York, New York
June 1, 2017